

THE DEMOCRAT.

CARROLLTON:

Wednesday morning, August 18, 1847.

—CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT: NO BANKS.—

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOS. W. MATTHEWS, of Marshall,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
SAMUEL STAMPS, of Hinds,
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
GEORGE T. SWANN, of Rankin,
STATE TREASURER,
RICHARD GRIFFITH, of Warren.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS,
2D DISTRICT:
W. S. FEATHERSTON.
1ST DISTRICT,
JACOB THOMPSON.

CARROLL COUNTY.

For Senator,
BENJAMIN KENNEDY.
For Representatives,
G. F. NEILL,
JAMES LIDDELL,
JOSHUA WHITMORE.

U. S. Senator.

Col. Jefferson Davis was, on the 10th instant, appointed by Gov. Brown U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Speight.

New Cotton.—The Picayune, of the 10th, notices the arrival of two bales of new cotton, the day before, from the plantation of Gen. A. G. Carter, East Feliciana, La.—the first of the season.

We call attention to Judge Hutchinson's explanatory notice of his forthcoming Code of Mississippi. Such a work is greatly needed by lawyers, officers and the people.

The Mississippian says that Lieut. Patterson, "independent" candidate for Secretary of State, who has been represented as a democrat, is a thorough-going whig. Otherwise, he is most unexceptionable, and served with distinction in the first regiment.

Col. W. S. FEATHERSTON, democratic candidate for congress in this district, addressed the people at Middleton on Thursday, and at this place on Monday last. He was met by Judge CARTHERS, in behalf of the whig party, and the absent candidate. We were present at both places; but so well satisfied were we, and we believe all the democrats present, at the result and effect of the discussions, that we have no inclination to fight the battle over again in our columns, or to rehearse the topics debated. The whig orator shuffled past the political measures upon which parties take issue, pronouncing them stale and worn-out, declared whig principles to be opposition to the Polk administration, and proceeded to denounce the President without stint—his gravest charges being the return of Santa Anna, cruelty towards Gen. Taylor, the having accused Corwin, Webster, &c. of giving "aid and comfort", the fact that he has no son to send to the wars, and that he has "played the devil" generally. He said the tariff question was settled, and we were all agreed, and we thought he was about giving in his adhesion to free trade and the present tariff, ("that same" which was to bring ruin and disaster, and send out the direct tax gatherers); but in almost the next breath he said the tariff of 1846 was a new thing, entirely an experiment, and could not be judged till it stood the test of experience! How any political measure could be old, stale, hacknied, settled, and at the same time a brand new policy, an experiment, he did not tell; nor did he seem at all sensible of the contradiction in what he was saying. We hope he will appreciate our courtesy in not pointing out the many other inconsistencies in the positions he assumed, or commenting on his artful dodging of the issues of the election, and the attempt to substitute minor matters, such as form the staple of the whig press when hard run for cause of opposition. We repeat, we have no disposition to go over the ground of debate—were satisfied at the result; the whig speaker is off the track, and we really feel under obligations to him for having entered the arena. We are perfectly willing to admit that he made as good an argument, and as eloquent a speech, as such a cause is susceptible of sustaining.

Col. Featherston sustained himself and the good cause to the entire satisfaction of his friends and those of his party present. He sustained the democratic policy and democratic principles, and triumphantly vindicated the administration, in its civil policy, and in the commencement and carrying out of the war. He took the true American ground, supporting and sustaining the government in a righteous war, without qualification or factious fault-finding, and did not attempt to detract from the character, or tarnish the fame of any one who was upholding the honor and rights of the country, in the cabinet or the field. Alluding to the attempt of the whigs to secure success by taking advantage of the

halo of military glory which surrounded the heroes of the war, he eloquently proclaimed that the democracy did not fear the magic of any man's name; standing on the same ground where they had always stood, with an abiding confidence in their principles, and a firm reliance on the intelligence of the people, they feel secure in the maxim of their frank and gallant opponent that "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain."

We will again assure our friends in other parts of the State, that the democracy of this district, under the lead of the talented and zealous standard-bearer they have chosen, will stand firm, and elect to congress a true representative of their principles.

The whig speaker on Monday enumerated the whig generals and officers, and left the inference that the democrats started a war, and depended on whig officers to fight it out, while they stayed at home. Well, he took a turn or two in the stand, and the next point was, a complaint that in appointing ten new Generals the President had appointed all democrats but one. Hard to please! If whig officers head our armies, it's not right, unfair—if democrats are appointed, it's all wrong and mean. Into such absurdities does blind, factious opposition lead its followers!

The charge of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy in the present war, was never made against, nor is it applicable to, the entire whig party. But they do hold close political fellowship with, and give aid and comfort to, those who openly "give aid and comfort to the public enemy."—Who ever heard or read a syllable of denunciation or condemnation from whig orators or the whig press any where, against Webster, or Seward, Calhoun, Greeley, the National Intelligencer, Bots, Corwin, Prentice, or any other of the loud-mouthed opponents of this war, some of whom take sides with Mexico, and plead her cause? On the contrary every whig spouting speech-maker and every whig newspaper boast over election victories won through the influence of the anti-war feeling they have aroused, and their whole party in Congress acts in delightful harmony with them. If the whigs wish to make political capital out of this war, it would at least appear more consistent to join in the condemnation of those who so bitterly oppose it. We have yet to observe the first disavowal of, or stricture upon, Tom Corwin's speech, in a whig paper, while hundreds of democratic papers denounced Calhoun for his course.

The whig orator at Middleton last Saturday, related, to the evident delight of the whig portion of his audience, that somebody somewhere (he did not know who, where, or when,) had offered a reward of \$5000 to any one who would establish the fact that the President or either of his cabinet had a son in the service.—He received a very appropriate reply. But we may add, that places in the army and navy are eagerly sought after, and those who secure them considered exceedingly fortunate. We are not very observant of such matters, but we are under the impression that Mr. Marcy has a son a captain in the army, and Mr. Mason a son in the navy. If he will find out who made the offer, we will ascertain the facts, altho' it signifies nothing save that the young men are fortunate in getting good pay for their services and an open road to honor and distinction.

We learn that Col. McClung, whig candidate for Congress, has appointments in the eastern counties up to the 23d inst., and that he will not join Mr. Featherston in public discussion until after that time. We hear with surprise that he, too, takes the Tompkins track, and tries to persuade the people that he is tolerable good democrat, after all. "If two ride a horse one must ride behind," said the Col., in his late publication. We shall marvel much if the voters do not adjudge Mr. Featherston entitled to the front seat, stirrup and reins on our good old Democratic steed. The old horse kicks up when two of his friends mount him in these election races (Smith tried it,) and of course he won't carry the rider of the other piebald whig horse behind—he'll throw him a high fall on election day—sure. The riders are selected and weighed—ours is straight and thorough-going. We give to the other side the advantage of a tall white-military plume to catch neutrals and stragglers—but jockeying and double-riding won't take. Our Democratic horse is well mounted, and cannot carry double; and above all does not like new riders who endeavor to get a lift because their own spavined Rosinante is rode down and in bad repute.

There were 133 deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans for the week ending the 9th. On the 8th there were 13 deaths at the charity hospital from the disease, and on the 9th, 19. The epidemic was spreading to all parts of the city—there was much suffering from want of attention—and a dreadful season was anticipated.

Strict quarantine regulations have been established at Natchez and Vicksburg, as to boats from below.

The Ohio river was navigable for large boats on the 1st instant.

The Signal Letter.

The Southron, whig paper at Jackson, after considerable hesitancy, and with some trepidation, utters a sort of mock-enthusiastic shout to its party in this State to "stand firm" by Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding his Signal Letter. Truly, we have fallen on strange times, and may well exclaim "The South is in danger!" A candidate for the Presidency puts forth a plain pledge ("intended for publication,") that in case of election he will not veto a measure striking a vital blow at our rights—involving, not the extension, but the existence of slavery, for with a cordon of free States "beyond the Rio Grande" and an overwhelming majority against us in both branches of Congress, we would soon be at the mercy of reckless fanaticism. No one but Gen. Taylor himself can explain away the plain language of his letter, can say that it was through "inadvertence," or that he does not mean what he says; and no such explanation or disclaimer has been made. Under these circumstances, and in the face of the fact, too, that the author, as we believe to further his prospects, has repudiated party support and taken the no-party track, the leading whig paper in Mississippi bids its party "stand firm" in his support as a last, lone, desperate hope, and denounces all comment on the extraordinary position he has assumed, as "hardened and desperate assaults," "shafts of calumny" and "lances of detraction hurled with the fierceness of bitter hate," and other such bombastic and nonsensical phrases common with whiggery. Are we to understand that any portion of the whigs of the South are prepared to give an endorsement of the pledge? The course of some of them amounts to nothing less.

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder?"

Whatever reckless leaders and presses who wish to take advantage of the enthusiasm for military men to get into office or serve their own purposes, may say or do, we do not for a moment doubt that the great mass of the whig party here, who have only their own rights to guard, and the interests of their country to look to, in elections, will demand of Gen. Taylor a retrait or a satisfactory explanation or qualification of his "decided approval" of the sentiments of the Cincinnati editor: or they will repudiate him, and let him look for support where his letter seems to court it—among these hostile to their rights.—That he may make such explanation, and that the South may present an undivided front on this vital question, we aver is our most earnest wish. On such a question, not an inch should be conceded for the success of any man or any party. If the whig press at Jackson, and other Southern whig presses, have any assurance, or any reason to believe, that Gen. Taylor does not mean what he says, (and we are bound to believe they must have,) it should be laid before the public. Such a course would be more proper, we venture to say more satisfactory to their own friends, than to denounce in figurative and pointless terms those who have felt it a duty to call the attention of the public to the plain language of the letter.

NEW REMEDY FOR REPUTATION.—The Lord Palmerston has lately been saying some very facetious things in the British House of Commons, about the reputation or failure to pay interest on fraudulent bonds. We expect his speech will put our bond payers in another great splutter. We copy a brief notice of it from the correspondence of the Union, and shall refer to it again:

Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons, with reference to the indebtedness of a few of our States to British subjects, will probably attract more attention here than it deserves. Except its novelty, there is nothing real about it. The warning threat that "the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquility the sum of \$150,000,000 due to British subjects and the interest not paid," though resounded to with "renewed cheers from all sides of the House," is simply the excess of impertinence and absurdity. If the British government has the slightest idea of becoming a collecting agent in this fashion, it is welcome to begin operations as soon as it pleases. It will find, in the shortest possible time, that such a style of recovering debts "costs more than it comes to," by considerable; at least when tried on the Yankees. The truth is, however, that the British Government means nothing of the kind; and that Lord Palmerston, being the most unscrupulous of men, is ready to do anything to create a sensation, and keep up his character as a bold, dashing statesman. If it were worth while, one might remark upon the ridiculous hypocrisy of English ministers setting themselves up to homilize upon the clouded credit of a few American States—ministers who are at this moment most wantonly and cruelly wasting, with famine and pestilence, or with fire and sword, their own country and half a dozen other countries besides.

A man in Ohio recently gave vent to the following smart sentiment—decidedly the best toast of the day. Hats off, and a full bumper to—

Our Countrywomen—May their breast-works ever afford a shelter to the American infant-ry.

ELECTIONS.—Tennessee has gone back to the whigs. Neil S. Brown is elected Governor by, judging from the returns we have seen, 2000. Staunton is elected in the Memphis, Crozier in the Knoxville district, the former by 34 votes. The State has been democratic but twice for 10 years, so that we have no great cause for surprise.

ALABAMA—democratic as ever. Chapman elected Governor by a large majority. The Mobile district has gone back to the whigs. Houston, Cobb, Bowden, Harris and Inge, dem.'s, and Hilliard and Gayle, whigs, elected to Congress.

The returns from Kentucky and Indiana too meagre to form an estimate.

GEN. WORTH.—The Albany (N. Y.) Atlas, near where Gen. Worth lives, notices a statement going the rounds of the whig press, that the gallant Gen's whig friends, without his knowledge, had raised \$5000, and paid a mortgage on his farm and residence, which it pronounces utterly false. The Atlas (and it ought to know,) says Gen. Worth was a firm supporter of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and up to 1844, when last heard from politically, an ardent democrat. The democrats never give their friends largesses, (as the whigs did Webster,) or pay their Bank debts, (as in the case of Clay): so that the accomplished Gen'l, if he be a democrat, must find his reward in the consciousness that he advocates correct and liberal principles. The system of pensioning or giving bounties to great men, good democrats hold, is corrupting and pernicious.

A facetious opponent of the war says the American people will realize the glories of war when they have to settle their Sept and pay their Taylor's bills. Pshaw! under the good old wholesome whig "principle" of High Duties make Low Prices, they'll make a good speculation by going in debt. This cute whig logic has never been equalled by any body but Mrs. Partington, of the Boston Post, who says—

"That she has always noticed that whether flour was dear or cheap, she had invariably to pay the same money for half a dollar's worth."

As the whigs are hard up for principles just now, we submit whether that respectable lady has not promulgated a sound and "glorious whig principle."

Since it has been ascertained that Lt. Patterson is a whig, our good friend, Frank Smith, is left "alone with his glory," and Bob Josselyn in opposing the nominations of his party. It's as difficult an undertaking as climbing a greased pole backwards, and all the comfort the whigs will give the performer, will be a chuckling laugh when he gets a high fall. S. had better shake himself and quit.

From the Army, Mexico, &c.

FURTHER DETAIL OF THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Picayune, of the 8th, gives additional details brought by the "Fashion." We copy a portion. Mr. Kendall's letters for all the month of July, are given, but we have only room for a few extracts from those of latest date.

Upon recurring to day to the accounts from Mexico, we have again to remark that the representations of the news made from Vera Cruz and from Puebla differ.—From the former city the accounts are decidedly more favorable to peace than from Puebla. This is probably to be explained by the fact that gentlemen in Vera Cruz derive their impressions very much from the English, who are aware of the efforts making by their Minister to bring about negotiations for peace and prevent the city of Mexico from falling into our hands.—When we have more room at our command, we shall have more to say about the probabilities of peace; we content ourselves to-day by giving our readers every facility for forming their own opinions by the ample correspondence we offer to them. With this view we present the following translation of a letter of the latest date from the city of Mexico, written by a foreign merchant established there to his correspondent in Vera Cruz:

"Mexico, July 29, 1847.

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., with its enclosures, and thank you for the news you communicated. I am unable to return to you anything of much consequence. We are still waiting and very impatiently to see the end of the present state of affairs. Latterly it has been very generally believed that negotiations for peace would be entered into, but it appears that expectations to this effect are likely to be disappointed, peace now appearing to be more remote than ever. A junta of the principal generals of the army took place yesterday. Some were of opinion that the wisest course to march out with all their disposable force and attack the Americans at Puebla; but this opinion did not prevail. They determined that they would await tranquilly the enemy within the walls of the city, continuing to fortify themselves as strongly as possible. We know not, therefore, what will do it before the arrival of the further reinforcements. In the

meantime affairs are going on here from bad to worse, and heavy contributions are levied, the collection of which is effected with extreme difficulty, so that the Government has great trouble to provide the means for the subsistence of a large army. Santa Anna is at this moment sole Dictator. Congress can do nothing because there is never a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum for business. They say that the Government is seeking a close union with European powers, and with this view has given orders for the liquidation of the claims of their subjects."

The above brief note is from a most respectable source, and may be presumed to afford a just idea of affairs in the capital, and it is later than any papers from the city Mr. Kendall had seen when he last wrote.

Gen. Pierce's command, whose arrival at Perote we announced yesterday, it was supposed would be met by Gen. Smith's brigade on the 31st ult., somewhere between that point and Puebla and return immediately to the latter city.

When the Fashion left Vera Cruz there were about 850 men there who expected to leave in a few days for the army under the command of Col. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry.

One of the American officers, prisoners in Mexico, writes as follows, under date of July 20:

Since my last, the preparations for your reception here have gone on with great spirit. An army of not less than 23,000 men, well dressed and apparently well armed, are now in this city and neighborhood. Handsome pieces of artillery have lately been cast, while their fortifications are nearly completed. The artillery may reach 100 pieces—they certainly have not less than 60 in number. The display here is quite imposing, and the nation is made to believe that the great anxiety of the United States for peace proceeds from an apprehension that our army dare not attempt to move upon the capital. The long delay of Gen. Scott at Puebla, the arrival of a minister of peace, and our repeated offers to treat, give color to the idea in the estimation of this people that Gen. Scott is fearful of attempting the reduction of the capital. We here know perfectly well the value of these speculations; but it is nevertheless true that they are rapidly becoming riveted on the public mind.—

Be assured, there can be no peace made with Mexico at this time—Santa Anna dare not and Congress will not. Let our army but come here and the resources of the nation are cut off; and the people seeing the capital in our hands, peace must follow. * * * * * The strongest defence of the Mexicans is at El Penon, three leagues from here and on the best road leading into the city, but the best approach is by Guadalupe or Chapultepec, and the position for throwing shells better from either. The road to Guadalupe branches about one and a half miles short of the Penon, passes round the lake of Tescucan, and is thirty miles farther than the direct route. There is two or three leagues of soft ground on this road made so by the recent rains, which occasion some difficulty to heavy carriages; but good judges think it may be overcome. The road to Tacubaya and Chapultepec is good, and here is the supply of water for the city, which may be cut off. * * * I have written to the Minister of War here in relation to our detention, but can get no answer. I was asked a day or two since by Col. Moreno, a Mexican officer, why our Government had not proposed to have us exchanged? I replied I had no information on the subject, except that according to the official statements, both of Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, we were exchanged the day after the battle of Buena Vista, but whether any steps had been taken to secure a compliance I was not informed. The health of our party is as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

Extracts from Mr. Kendall's late letters from Puebla, dated 28th and 30th July. I have seen an order, issued at the city of Mexico on the 19th inst., by Gen. Lombardi, in which, after stating that it is now time for the great Mexican nation to show the world that her sons have not degenerated, the commander-in-chief goes on to decree as follows: That on the Americans' first appearance in sight of the capital a gun shall be fired in the plaza; that instantly all the bands shall strike up the alarm; that all military shall at once hurry to their appropriate stations; that all the stores, save those where charcoal and provisions are sold, shall be immediately closed; that no carriage shall be allowed in the streets, and that there shall be no assemblage of persons in any part of the city. Such is the plan of giving the first alarm, and of the after government of the city. The idea of showing to the world that her sons have not degenerated is purely Mexican, but what a pity they should not have thought of this before. It will take a good deal of hard fighting and bloodshed to place them where they stood previous to battle of Palo Alto.

Speaking of sickness, the South Carolina regiment has suffered more than any other in the service. This was not expected. It was thought that the Northern regiments would suffer most hereaway in the tropics, but the New Yorkers and South Carolinians have been, side and side, and the former have had but few cases on the sick list comparatively. The South Carolinians, out of 900 strong when first mustered, now turn out about 400.—Of the other 500 some 140 have died, 200 have been left sick in the rear, and the rest are now in hospital here. The health of the regiment is improving, however, and many are convalescing.

For the last weeks we have had but little rain, and it is certainly much to be

regretted that Gen. Scott has been unable to improve it. The weather has been of that nature—cool and bracing—the men could have performed their marches without fatigue—it has been in the midst of the rainy season, and had Gen. Pierce been here the entire army could have marched to the capital dry shoe and Old weatherwise, those who have here long, say that this pleasant weather will be followed by drenching rains, trust their predictions may prove true, but am fearful that we have not yet seen the worst of the wet season.

Gen. Worth, with Mr. Trist and a party of officers and gentlemen, went out this morning on a visit to the pyramid of Cholula, and returned at dinner time highly delighted with the scenery. A party left the town as Gen. Worth was scampering off as fast as his legs would carry them. They started in the direction of Atlixco, and in their train probably reported that the whole American army was in motion.

Foreign.

Arrival of the English and French Steamers, the Hibernia and Philadelphia.

A private express was received in New York yesterday morning (says the Freeman of 10th,) with intelligence forty-eight hours later from the North than has been received by the mail. We were last evening placed in possession of the news received by the express, by which we learn that the Hibernia arrived at New York on Monday morning; the 2d inst., and the French steamer Philadelphia at New York the evening of the same day. The news by this arrival is to the 25th of July from Liverpool. It was despatched by telegraph to the Baltimore Sun, which received it two hours before the news transmitted in Philadelphia. We annex the Sun's despatches.

Boston, August 2.—The steamer Hibernia is now approaching her wharf, and have the pleasure of forwarding you our first despatch that leaves this city as the character of her commercial voyage. She sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult., and consequently has made a passage of twelve days and twenty hours.

In the Liverpool market on the 19th ult. flour was selling at 34 a 25s. per bag; American; sour flour at 28 a 29s. This is a decline of about 2s. since the sailing of the Washington, she having left from American flour at 36s. to 37s.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—At Liverpool, the date of the Hibernia's day of sailing, the Times states that during the past few days the weather had been almost unimpairedly fine, and each day strengthened the expectations entertained of an abundant harvest of grain throughout the British island and all Europe.

The potato crop is represented to be free from danger, and has contributed not a little to affect prices.

The heavy decline in cotton which took place at the beginning of the month was checked and the market had been steady since the 10th—sales pretty large and a considerable demand.

TROOPS UNDER THE LATE CALL.—Mr. Andrew Gratton of Natchez, is raising a company to serve under the late call for a Battalion from our State. He had thirty men enrolled on the 6th, and was sanguine of filling up in a short time to the requisite number. We are rejoiced to see the promptness of our sister city in this matter and hope her young men will now have the foremost position, at which they have before aimed. Here there will always be a strong sympathy with a company raised at Natchez, and we hope if any of our "boys" wish to enter the service, they will attach themselves to the Natchez company.

In Hinds we learn that Mr. Turner, of Cayuga, has enlisted a considerable company, and is getting along with spirit in its completion. [Sentinel.]

After Col. Matthews had closed his speech, Mr. R. Joselyn, a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Thompson made a speech. It was hard to tell, whether Mr. Joselyn was for or against Gen. Taylor for President. Upon this subject he left his audience entirely in the dark. But as Mr. T. had made a speech that displeased the friends of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, Mr. J. thought it a pretty good time to run for Congress.

Mr. Thompson came in about four o'clock in the afternoon, when he made a short speech, after which, he and Mr. J. got into a personal dispute, no ways interesting to the people, and of no great credit to the parties concerned.

[Tripley Advertiser]

The Code of Mississippi.

An explanatory notice of this work by the compiler is demanded by the increasing anxiety manifested for its speedy production. Since May, 1843, he has devoted to it what may be regarded equal to two years of one industrious man's ordinary toil. Determined to make it more perfect than any similar compilation, or at least to render it The Code that was needed, he collected all the sessions' acts from 1799, (a few only not extant, but supplied by Toulman, Turner & Poindexter's Digests, and the public archives,) and examined all of them, whether public and general, or local or particular, annotating each one under the proper chapters of the undertaking. This vast and arduous labor finished, the compilation was begun, and he is now ready for the operation of the press, and the sanction of the Legislature.

The work is designed to be the first of what may become a series of volumes of the public statutes at large of Mississippi from her territorial origin.

A digest of the laws now in force must